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BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1948

G. P. HOLDERNESS
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

1948

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor D. V. HODGSON.

Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR S. M. E. MUSGRAVE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR—
COUNCILLOR WILLIAM CRABTREE.

Alderman J. W. BINKS,
„ R. OGDEN,
„ C. A. PEARSON,
Councillor W. R. CLARK,
„ K. L. DELL,
„ J. R. FAIRBANK,
„ W. H. NORTHARD,
„ J. F. S. SMITH,
„ J. WILSON.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

to 4th July, 1948.

Members of the Health Committee, together with the following co-opted Ladies:—

Mrs. G. P. JACKSON,
Mrs. C. A. PEARSON,
Mrs. C. ROBINSON,
Mrs. J. TORDOFF.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health, Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer—
G. P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Divisional Medical Officer, and Deputy Divisional School Medical Officer—
J. LYONS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Appointed 1.7.48—resigned 31.10.48).

Chief Sanitary Inspector—
H. FOSTER, M.R.San. I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C., Certs. (Smoke, Meat and Foods, Sanitary Science) R.S.I., Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors—
H. NUSSEY, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certs. (Smoke, Meat and Foods, Sanitary Science) R.S.I.
J. V. WEBSTER, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certs. (Meat and Foods, Smoke) R.S.I.

Health Visitors—
Miss E. B. WHITAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. M. DAWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Clinic Staff—
Miss I. BUDBY, Enrolled Assistant Nurse.
Miss A. L. Adamson, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time).

Midwives—
Mrs. M. RUST, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. N. S. HOLLIDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss E. COUPLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 17.1.48).
Miss H. CHRISTIAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. J. I. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed 15.3.48)

Orthopaedic Consultant—
Mr. IAN LAWSON DICK, M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.

Physiotherapist—
Mrs. G. TAYLOR (Resigned 30.6.48).
Mr. P. Gaunt, C.S.M.M.G. (Part-time).

Day Nursery—Providence House, Stanningley—
MATRON—Miss E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerical Staff—Divisional Public Health Office—
Mr. ALTON HARTLEY.
Miss F. LITKE (Resigned 19.6.48).
Mr. G. K. MILNER (Appointed 14.6.48).
Miss I. POPPLEWELL (Appointed 14.6.48—Resigned 6.11.48).
Mr. H. DOBSON (Appointed 21.6.48).
Mrs. L. HODGSON (Appointed 25.10.48).
Mr. E. J. SUTTON (Appointed 25.10.48).
Mrs. K. BOOTH (Appointed 1.11.48).
Miss E. CLARKSON (Appointed 1.11.48).

Clerical Staff—Sanitary Inspector's Department—
Miss M. THOMPSON.
Mr. PETER A. ROBERTSHAW.

Divisional Public Health Office,

The Green,
Horsforth.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for 1948. Although this is my second annual report to you, it is my first report covering the period whilst I have been your Medical Officer of Health.

The year has been one of many changes from the administrative aspect. Firstly, there was the scheme of Divisional Health Administration which commenced in this area on the 1st April and which entailed taking over from the Central Department at County Hall most of the day to day administration of the County Council's health service in the Division, and the building up of the necessary local administrative machinery for this purpose. Secondly, there were the numerous changes brought about by the National Health Service Act, 1946, which came into operation on the 5th July, 1948, one of the effects of which was to transfer the Maternity and Child Welfare Service of your Authority to the County Council. All this has entailed considerable re-organisation, and although much had been achieved by the end of the year, much remains to be done.

Under the scheme of Divisional Health Administration, your Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional Medical Officer responsible for the day to day administration of the County Council's Health Services in the Borough, and has similar functions in the Urban Districts of Aireborough and Horsforth. This arrangement should lead to a closer integration of all the Public Health Services provided in the Borough by your Authority and the County Council.

The vital statistics for the year show generally a satisfactory trend. The birth rate at 17.0 shows a decline on the previous year. The death rate, however, remains stationary at 12.0, the commonest cause of death being heart disease, which accounted for 32 per cent. of the total deaths. The infant mortality figure of 33.4 compares very favourably with that of 39 for the West Riding Administrative County as a whole. There were no maternal deaths during the year.

The incidence of infectious disease was high (615 cases), and occurred mainly in the last two quarters of the year. The major contributions were made by measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever, with measles predominating. On the other hand there were no cases of diphtheria, and although further cases of poliomyelitis were expected in view of the 1947 epidemic, no cases were notified in the Borough during the year.

I would like to acknowledge the efforts of the Housing Committee and the Housing Manager in re-housing tuberculous cases, which I have brought to their notice. The importance of satisfactory housing for such cases cannot be overstressed, both for preventing the spread of infection to other members of the family, especially children, and in assisting the recovery of the patient.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the very warm and friendly welcome I received on taking up my appointment, and for their interest and support in the work of the Department. I would also like to record my appreciation of the willing help and co-operation I have received from the Officers of the Council, and of the work of the professional and clerical staffs of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. P. HOLDERNESS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,326
Estimated Population (Mid-summer 1948)	30,000
Population at 1931 Census.	24,575
(Adjusted for changes in boundary on 1st April, 1937).	
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated)	10,275
Rateable Value for General Rate	£164,612
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£645

The Borough is divided into 7 wards.

BIRTHS

	Total	Male	Female
Live, Legitimate	481	243	238
Illegitimate	28	16	12
Total	509	259	250
Still, Legitimate	14	9	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	14	9	5
Total Births	523	268	255

BIRTH RATES

	1947	1948
Live Births (per 1,000 estimated population)	19.5	17.0
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births)	30.72	26.77

DEATH RATES
(per 1,000 estimated population)

	1947	1948
All causes	12.0	12.0
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.24	0.27
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.03	Nil
Respiratory Diseases	1.51	1.70
Cancer	2.03	1.87
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	4.36	4.23

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.

	1947	1948
All Infants (per 1,000 live births)	28.0	33.4
Legitimate Infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	29.0	33.26
Illegitimate Infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	Nil	35.72

Diarrhoea.

	1947	1948
Deaths of Infants under 2 years per 1,000 live births	3.52	3.93

Maternal Mortality.
(per 1,000 live and still births)

	1947	1948
Puerperal Sepsis	1.71	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	3.41	Nil
Total	5.12	Nil

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

COMPARABLE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1948

Based on the Registrar General's Figures

	Borough of Pudsey.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.	West Riding Admin. County.	England and Wales (Provisional figures).
BIRTH RATE : (Per 1,000 estimated population)	17.0	18.3	18.5	17.9
DEATH RATES : (Per 1,000 estimated population)				
All causes	12.0	11.8	11.3	10.8
Zymotic Diseases (7 principal)*	0.07	0.12	0.12	**
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	0.27	0.37	0.37	0.44
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07
Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)†	1.70	1.34	1.29	**
Cancer	1.87	1.83	1.74	1.86
Heart and Circulatory Diseases‡	4.23	3.98	3.73	**
INFANT MORTALITY : Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births	33.4	38.0	39.0	34
DIARRHOEA : (Deaths in infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births)	3.93	4.17	4.38	3.3
MATERNAL MORTALITY : Deaths of mothers in child birth per 1,000 live and still births.				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.24
Other causes	0.00	1.02	1.05	0.78
Total	0.00	1.11	1.15	1.02

* Combined death rate from smallpox (if any), scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, also diarrhoea in infants under 2 years of age.

† Combined death rate from bronchitis, pneumonia, and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

‡ Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system.

** Figures not available.

DEATHS.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN PUDSEY.

DISEASE	1947			1948		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	3	7	7	1	8
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—	3	—	3
Influenza	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cancer of buc. cav. and oesoph. (M); uterus (F). ...	2	2	4	1	3	4
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	11	6	17	7	4	11
Cancer of breast	—	4	4	1	3	4
Cancer of all other sites ...	21	13	34	22	15	37
Diabetes	1	4	5	—	2	2
Intra-cranial vascular lesions....	17	26	43	12	29	41
Heart Disease	62	57	119	51	66	117
Other diseases of circulatory system	7	1	8	5	5	10
Bronchitis	17	16	33	18	20	38
Pneumonia	4	5	9	2	5	7
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	2	—	2	3	3	6
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	1	3	4	—	4
Diarrhoea under 2 years ...	—	2	2	2	—	2
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other digestive diseases ...	1	4	5	3	4	7
Nephritis	3	4	7	6	6	12
Puer. and post abort. sepsis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other maternal causes ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Premature Birth	3	—	3	1	1	2
Congenital Malformations, birth injury,infant diseases	6	4	10	4	3	7
Suicide	2	1	3	1	4	5
Road traffic accidents ...	—	1	1	2	—	2
Other violent causes	—	1	1	4	1	5
All other causes	13	12	25	9	16	25
ALL CAUSES	179	171	350	168	193	361

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total Deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Prematurity	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Acute Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Broncho pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Polypus Ventriculi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Sub-arachnoid haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Nephroblastoma ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Icterus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
All Causes	5	4	1	—	10	2	2	3	—	17

SECTION B—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. STAFF.

Full details of the staff of the Department are given at the beginning of this report.

2. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Wakefield undertakes the bacteriological examination of clinical specimens, milk, water, etc. and certain biochemical tests on milk and ice-cream.

The chemical analysis of milk, foodstuffs, water, etc. is carried out by Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Bradford.

3. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

One ambulance was provided by the Borough Council for the removal of non-infectious cases (medical, surgical, maternity or accident) under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. As from the 1st October, 1947, the service had been administered on an agency basis on behalf of the County Council, no charge being made for the service, and was finally transferred to the County Council on the 15th September, 1948, under the provisions of the National Health Service Act.

The Corporation made available to the County Council on a tenancy basis premises at Westroyd Park for use as an ambulance depot to serve the Borough.

For the removal of cases of infectious disease, a special ambulance is available from the Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford.

Particulars of cases dealt with are given below:—

Month	Medical Cases	Street Accidents	Works Accidents	Public Assistance	Total
January	122	5	6	3	136
February	120	11	4	5	140
March	122	13	8	7	150
April	160	8	8	7	183
May	117	6	8	7	138
June	129	10	8	6	153
July	119	12	6	—	137
August	190	12	14	—	216
September (to 14th)	70	2	5	—	77
Total	1149	79	35	35	1330

4. NURSING IN THE HOME.

Considerable changes occurred during the year in the arrangements for Home Nursing in the Borough as a result of the duty placed on the County Council under Section 25 of the National Health Service Act to provide a Home Nursing service in the area. By agreement with the District Nursing Associations serving the Borough, the whole of the responsibility for Home Nursing was taken over from the Associations by the County Council as from the 5th July, and the service carried on as part of the County Council's Health Services. The District Nursing Associations affected were as follows:—

Pudsey District Nursing Association.
Stanningley & Farsley District Nursing Association.
Calverley District Nursing Association.
Rodley District Nursing Association.

Since the transfer, we have been fortunate in that the same four Nurses as previously have continued to serve the Borough. Several adjustments in the service have, however, been made, notably a more equable allocation of the areas covered by each Nurse, and the appointment of a relief Nurse for holidays, off duty and illness. This latter provision has been much appreciated by the nurses.

5. HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Cases from the Borough are admitted to Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford and Calverley Hospital.

6. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Services of the Pudsey Borough Council were transferred to and administered by the County Council as from the 5th July, 1948.

The statistical details relating to these services, therefore, unless otherwise stated, cover the period of the year during which the Borough Council was the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority.

Certain changes in the service provided subsequent to the 5th July are referred to.

(1) Midwifery Service.

The services of four full-time domiciliary midwives have been maintained, Mrs. J. I. Roberts being appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Miss E. Coupland. In addition, Miss Kiely of the Farsley and Stanningley District Nursing Association undertook up to thirty midwifery cases a year.

All the midwives are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia, and are equipped with the necessary apparatus.

The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority for the area.

WORK OF DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES.

(1st January to 31st December, 1948)

Total number of confinements attended:—	
(a) As Midwives	241
(b) As Maternity Nurses	6
(c) Total	247
Ante-Natal visits	956
Post-Natal visits	4163
The number of cases in which Gas and Air was administered	56

(2) Institutional Confinements.

The following arrangements made by the Borough Council continued to operate up to the 4th July, 1948. Abnormal and emergency cases were sent to the Leeds Maternity Hospital. Owing to the pressure on the accommodation at this Hospital, all cases of abortion were treated at St. James's Hospital, Leeds, by an agreement made with Leeds Corporation. The Borough Council had also an agreement with the West Riding County Council for the admission of normal maternity cases to the Staincliffe County Hospital, Dewsbury.

The Borough accepted financial responsibility for the maintenance and treatment of those admitted to these hospitals, and the cost was recovered from the patient in accordance with a 'sliding scale' based on the patient's income.

Under the above-mentioned arrangements, 11 patients were admitted to Leeds Maternity Hospital, 18 to St. James's Hospital and 19 to Staincliffe County Hospital.

The transfer of the maternity service to the County Council and the establishment of the Hospital Service under the National Health Service Act has necessitated a change of procedure. Normal maternity cases are now booked through the Central Booking Bureau at County Hall, Wakefield, which is operated by the County Council as agents of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board, and allocates the cases to beds in former County Hospitals. In view of the scarcity of hospital beds, it has been necessary to give priority to first confinements and cases where the environmental conditions are unsuitable for a home confinement.

Emergency maternity cases are sent direct to the nearest appropriate hospital by the doctor concerned. Abnormal cases are referred to the Consultant Clinic at Leeds Maternity Hospital, and the Consultant then arranges for their admission to hospital if required.

Transferred Notifications.

52 per cent. of the births took place outside Pudsey, mainly in Leeds and Bradford.

(3) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

The ante-natal clinics have continued as in previous years, and have been very well attended. Expectant mothers are encouraged to attend these clinics once a month up to the eighth month of pregnancy, and then weekly until delivery. Cases showing any abnormality are referred to the Consultant Obstetrician at Leeds Maternity Hospital. Expectant mothers who are booked for confinement at the Staincliffe County Hospital, are referred to the ante-natal clinic there at the 34th week, but they attend the ante-natal clinic in the Borough in addition.

No special clinics are held for post-natal cases and any cases are seen at the ante-natal sessions. Although every endeavour has been made to impress upon mothers the necessity for post-natal examination and advice, I regret to say that the response has been poor and attendances are negligible.

The following table shows the attendances at each of the clinics:—

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

(1st January to 4th July, 1948)

	Pudsey	Farsley	Calverley
Total attendances	541	236	78
No. of individual mothers	172	77	24
No. of sessions	27	22	26
Average attendance per session ...	20	11	3

(4) Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers.

No dental service for expectant and nursing mothers was provided by the Borough Council, cases requiring treatment being referred to private dental practitioners. Patients received financial assistance towards the cost of treatment, the amount of such assistance being decided according to the scale based on family income.

(5) Health Visiting.

Two full-time Health Visitors were employed by the Borough Council, and in addition one enrolled assistant nurse was employed full-time on clinic duties under the supervision of the Health Visitors. Miss A. L. Adamson was appointed for part-time duties and took charge of the three ante-natal clinics and sunlight clinics at St. Lawrence House, Pudsey, thus allowing the Health Visitors more time for home visiting.

During the period 1st January to 4th July, 4,083 visits were made by the Health Visitors, details of which are shown below, along with the analysis of visits made during the previous 4 years.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948 1st Jan.- 4th July.
Visits to Infants :—					
Under 1 year (new cases)	509	433	344	589	273
Under 1 year (others)	2148	2255	1044	1576	1078
Visits to Children 1-5 yrs	4061	4912	1538	3220	2536
Visits to expectant mothers :	345	348	140	72	38
Visits re Adoption	8	9	24	14	5
Other visits	256	809	252	266	153
Total	7327	8766	3342	5737	4083

(6) Infant Welfare Clinics.

Infant Welfare Clinics continue to be held at St. Lawrence House, Pudsey; Back Lane Methodist Sunday School, Farsley; and Chapel Street, Calverley.

During the year the Corporation offered Farfield House, Farsley, to the West Riding County Council, for use as a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, and negotiations were successfully concluded for the lease of the premises for this purpose. When the necessary adaptations have been carried out, these premises will be a considerable asset to the Borough owing to their central position on the new Farfield Estate, and will replace the very unsatisfactory premises in which the Farsley clinics are now held.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

(1st January to 4th July, 1948)

	Pudsey	Farsley	Calverley
Total attendances under 1 year ...	1333	1051	497
Total attendances 1 to 5 years ...	484	342	283
New patients under 1 year	125	64	31
New patients 1 to 5 years	26	9	7
No. of individual children attending as at 4/7/48	399	259	137
Total number of clinic sessions ...	50	24	26
Average attendance per session ...	36	58	30

The percentage of notified births who attended the Infant Welfare Clinics was 86%

(7) Infant Life Protection.

There were no children on the Register during the year.

(8) Premature Infants.

There were 17 premature babies notified during the year, 8 of whom were born at home, and all of whom were nursed entirely at home. 9 babies were born in hospital or nursing home. Of those who were nursed entirely at home, one died during the first 24 hours. Of those born in hospital or nursing home, none died during the first 24 hours.

Provision is made on the notification of birth card for the birth weight of the infant to be stated if 5½ lbs. or less. Special equipment is available on loan in cases where the infant is nursed at home.

(9) Illegitimate Children.

The Health Visitors of the various areas visit all unmarried mothers and their children and give any necessary help and advice.

There were 28 illegitimate live births in the Borough during the year, which represents 5.5 per cent. of the total live births.

(10) Orthopaedic Clinic.

The Orthopaedic Clinic continues to do excellent work. Mrs. G. Taylor, our full-time Physiotherapist, resigned on 1st July just prior to the transfer of the clinic to the County Council.

Mr. P. Gaunt, however, kindly offered to carry on part-time at the Pudsey Clinic in addition to his part-time duties at the Calverley Clinic. We have unfortunately been unable to engage another full-time Physiotherapist, and the work has, therefore, of necessity had to be curtailed.

I am grateful to Mr. J. S. Maxwell who has undertaken the Orthopaedic Clinic work, for the following observations:—

"As evidence of the preventive work of the Clinic only 3 cases during the year's work were selected for treatment by operation, but even these were not conditions that had developed through lack of timely attention. If the Clinic covers the needs of all pre-school, and school children, its work is an excellent indication of the effectiveness of the Orthopaedic Service.

The vast majority of the children were referred for minor deformities or suspected abnormalities and nearly all were discharged after a few months' care. Many cases were suspected of being due to minor mismanagement at home, especially in their feeding, and there can be no doubt that a logical extension of the Orthopaedic Service would be the education of mothers in child management and dietetics."

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC, PUDSEY.

MONTH	No. on Register		Admissions		Discharges		Attended		Awaiting Treatment	
	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5
January	113	101	15	10	8	3	43	43	—	—
February	120	104	17	9	10	6	60	48	—	—
March	150	102	43	9	13	11	92	53	—	—
April	146	101	21	8	25	9	91	53	—	—
May	138	98	12	8	20	11	73	45	—	—
June	123	82	6	3	21	19	73	35	—	—

MONTH	Treatments - patients over 5					Treatments - patients under 5				
	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity	Totals	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity	Totals
January	5	133	81	—	219	118	118	142	—	378
February	20	214	115	—	349	139	155	150	—	444
March	10	248	148	—	406	134	150	109	—	393
April	10	314	189	—	513	167	181	142	—	490
May	5	117	125	—	347	119	129	60	—	308
June	9	231	203	—	443	131	147	71	—	349

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC, CALVERLEY.

MONTH	No. on Register		Admissions		Discharges		Attended		Awaiting Treatment	
	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5
January	12	18	—	—	2	8	11	34	—	—
February	14	18	3	—	—	—	19	22	—	—
March	13	16	—	1	2	3	31	42	—	—
April	13	16	—	1	—	—	16	34	—	—
May	14	20	2	3	—	—	17	76	—	—
June	14	20	—	1	1	1	28	55	—	—

MONTH	Treatments - patients over 5					Treatments - patients under 5				
	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity	Totals	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity	Totals
January	—	2	8	—	10	19	26	14	—	59
February	—	9	10	—	19	12	15	7	—	34
March	—	15	21	—	36	13	32	13	—	58
April	—	13	9	—	22	14	27	13	—	54
May	—	14	3	—	17	43	67	29	—	139
June	—	24	5	—	29	34	45	25	—	104

11. DAY NURSERIES.

The Providence House Day Nursery continues to be fully utilised and has a considerable waiting list. Priority for admission is given to the following categories:—

The child whose mother is ill or having a baby.
The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work.
Children of parents who cannot find suitable homes or are living in overcrowded and/or insanitary dwellings.
The child of the widow who must educate and support her family.
Children of mothers engaged in essential industries.

Recognition of the Nursery as a training centre for students for the certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board was continued by the Ministry of Health pending a joint visit by Inspectors of the Ministries of Health and Education.

PROVIDENCE HOUSE NURSERY - ATTENDANCES

	Non-Resident Children		Resident Children	
	0-2 Years	2-5 Years	0-2 Years	2-5 Years
January	376	498	16	32
February	370	486	14	28
March	360	450	12	28
April ...	400	500	20	40
May ...	360	458	16	36
June ...	420	500	24	48

12. SUPPLY OF VITAMIN PREPARATIONS

The distribution of vitamin preparations and National Dried Milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years is still carried out within the Borough. All the Infant Welfare Centres are distributing centres for these preparations. Cod-liver oil, orange juice and liquid milk are also issued to the children at the Day Nursery.

The following information has been supplied by the Food Executive Officer:—

Number of 7-pint tins of National Dried Milk issued	24,109
Number of persons in receipt of liquid milk	2,461
Number of bottles of Cod Liver Oil issued	7,226
Number of bottles of orange juice issued	27,522
Number of packets of Vitamin Tablets	2,042

SECTION C—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED DURING 1948.

Smallpox	—
Diphtheria	—
Erysipelas	3
Scarlet Fever	92
Typhoid	—
Paratyphoid	—
Measles	367
Whooping Cough	129
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—
Dysentery	1
Pneumonia	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	28
Tuberculosis (other forms)	17

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES, - 1948

Disease notified	Under 1 Year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	9	10	46	18	3	1	2	1	—	92	83	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	10	37	37	41	60	156	23	2	1	—	—	—	367	—	—
Whooping Cough	6	12	15	26	29	36	2	1	1	—	1	—	129	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pneumonia	1	—	1	2	—	2	3	1	1	2	3	2	18	—	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	19	49	55	78	99	241	46	7	6	5	8	2	615	86	7

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1948—Monthly Incidence of Notification.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Scarlet Fever	14	11	6	3	6	13	7	4	7	4	14	3	92
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	6	13	11	3	2	2	8	22	44	65	90	101	367
Whooping Cough	—	2	17	18	6	19	18	20	9	9	5	6	129
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	—	1	18
Opthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	24	27	37	27	18	36	34	48	62	80	109	113	615

NOTIFICATIONS AND WARD STATISTICS

Disease	Fulneck	Chapel-town	Green-side	Low-town	Stann-ingley	Farsley	Calver-ley	Total
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	19	5	11	12	5	23	17	92
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	62	40	46	71	22	83	43	367
Whooping Cough	16	20	24	20	12	31	6	129
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Acute Poliomye-litis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	5	1	3	3	2	1	3	18
Opththalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis :								
(Respiratory)	7	9	3	—	2	4	3	28
(Other forms)	1	3	3	2	1	2	5	17

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Diphtheria immunisation is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, at special sessions held in the schools, or by private medical practitioners.

Number of children at 31st December, 1948, who had completed a course of Immunisation **at any time before that date** (i.e. at a y time since 1st January, 1934) in the Borough of Pudsey.

Age at 31.12.48 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1948	1 1947	2 1946	3 1945	4 1944	5 to 9 1939-43	10 to 14 1934-38	Total under 15
Number Immunised	42	326	315	271	312	1721	1569	4556

	Children under five	Children 5—14
Estimated mid-year child population — 1948: As supplied by the Registrar General.	2356	3665

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE BOROUGH OF PUDSEY (including temporary residents) during 1948.			TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO WERE GIVEN A SECONDARY OR REINFORCING INJECTION.
Age at date of Final Injection		Total	During 1948.
Under 5.	5 to 14		
437	31	468	362

VACCINATION.

As a result of the repeal of the Vaccination Acts by the National Health Service Act, the compulsory vaccination of infants against smallpox and the functions and appointments of Public Vaccinators and Vaccination Officers came to an end as from the 5th July, 1948. Vaccination in the Borough is now the responsibility of the West Riding County Council as Local Health Authority, and under their arrangements is carried out free of charge at all Infant Welfare Centres or by private medical practitioners.

The Vaccination Officer has supplied the following information with reference to the vaccination work done during the period 1st January to 4th July, 1948:—

Registration District comprised in the Borough	No. of Births registered from 1st January, 1948 to 4th July, 1948.	Successfully vaccinated	Insusceptible	Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection received.	Died unvaccinated.	Removed to District known.	Removed and not found.	Postponed.
Pudsey	105	40	—	55	4	2	4	—

The following table shows the number of vaccinations performed from 5th July to 31st December, 1948, under the new arrangements:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING PERIOD					
AGE at 31st DEC., 1948 .... i.e., born in years	Under 1 1948	1 to 4 1944 to 47	5 to 14 1934 to 43	15 or over Before 1934	Total
NUMBER VACCINATED	34	4	3	6	47
NUMBER RE-VACCINATED....	Nil	Nil	2	15	17

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cases of tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer who attends at the Medical Centre, "Farr Royd," Otley Road, Shipley, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Fridays.

TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY DURING 1948

Age periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—
15—	1	5	3	2	—	—	—	—
25—	5	5	2	2	2	—	—	—
35—	4	2	—	1	2	—	—	—
45—	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
55—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13	15	8	9	7	1	—	—

SCABIES.

An arrangement has been made between the Bradford Corporation and this Authority for cases to be treated at the Cleansing Centre, Canal Road, Bradford, at the following times:—

Monday to Friday inclusive
Mornings 10 to 12
Afternoons 2 to 4

No cases have been treated under these arrangements during the year.

SECTION D—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am indebted to Mr. James L. Hill, M.Inst.Mun. E., Borough Surveyor, for the following report regarding sewage disposal in the Borough:—

The Sewage is dealt with in four portions:—

(a) Houghside Sewage Works consists of detritus tanks, precipitation tanks, storm tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks and land treatment. Milk of lime is used as a precipitant and sludge is disposed of on drying beds. Extensions were commenced at these works in July, 1948, but were not completed at the end of the year.

(b) Smalewell Sewage Works consists of precipitation, storm water and humus tanks with filtration by percolating and land filters. Sludge is disposed of on drying beds and milk of lime is used as a precipitant.

(c) Sewage from Farsley and

(d) Calverley is treated at the Rodley works of the Leeds Corporation.

Sewage Flow for 1948.

	Houghside gallons	Smalewell gallons
Total volume treated	275,500,000	68,194,000
Average daily flow	753,000	186,000
Average week-day flow	800,000	190,000
Average week-day dry weather flow	716,000	130,000
Average Sunday dry weather flow	461,000	112,000
Rainfall (Houghside)	26.27 ins.	

Composition of Sewage.

Mainly domestic in origin and contains approximately 50% trade waste at Houghside Works and 20% at Smalewell Works.

Strength of Sewage.

The sewage at Houghside Works absorbs more than 15 parts per 100,000 of oxygen from acid K.Mn.O^4 in four hours and is, therefore, classed as very strong. At Smalewell Works the sewage is bordering on strong (O^2 absorption = 12/100,000).

Character of Sewage.

The sewage at Houghside Works is very difficult from a treatment point of view in so far as it is highly coloidal, a feature which renders essential the use of precipitants, but which at the same time restricts the choice of precipitants which will achieve satisfactory results. The main trade wastes which will give the sewage this undesirable feature are discharges from woollen mills, tanneries and grease works. The sewage at Smalewell Works responds readily to normal treatment. Difficulty from irregular trade waste flushes is experienced at both works.

Average Analyses for 1948.

	Smalewell:		
Crude Sewage	12.2		
Tank Effluent	5.96	52%	purification.
Humus Effluent	1.92	84.5%	purification.
Final Effluent	1.58	87.5%	purification.
	Houghside:		
Crude Sewage	15.6		
Tank Effluent	8.47	45.7%	purification.
Humus Effluent	4.77	69.4%	purification.
Final Effluent	4.22	72.8%	purification.

WATER SUPPLY

I offer my sincere thanks to Mr. Harold Brownson, Waterworks Manager, for the following facts and figures:—

Consumption of Water.

	Gallons
Domestic Supply	218,086,000
Trade Supply	103,321,000
Total Consumption	321,407,000

Ferrules inserted	204
Ferrules cleaned out	33
Inspection of Plumbing work	171
Washers fixed on taps	1,229
New metered supplies	15
Meters changed	58
Houses visited and taps inspected	17,779
Valves examined	2,701
Valves re-packed	71
Hydrants examined	2,743
Defective hydrants repaired	83

Burst Mains.

2¼ ins.	—
3 ins.	5
4 ins.	1
5 ins.	2
Burst service pipes reported by Inspectors	163

Mainlaying.

	yards
3 ins.	316
4 ins.	252
6 ins.	3
9 ins.	785

PREMISES NOT ON PUBLIC SUPPLY

Location	Present Supply	Domestic.	No. of Occupants	Tested	Result	Complaints of inadequate water supply during the last seven yrs
2, Beck Bottom, Calverley	Spring	1	2	10.2.48	Unsatisfactory	—
4, Beck Bottom, Calverley	Spring	1	1	4.8.48	Unsatisfactory	—
Black Hey Farm, Tyersal	Shallow Well	1	3	—	—	—
PageWood Cottage, Woodhall Hills	Well	1	3	10.2.48	Satisfactory	—
				10.2.48	Satisfactory	
Bungalow Happy Valley	Spring	1	5	4.8.48	Unsatisfactory	—

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

Sanitary Department,
5, Manor House Street,
Pudsey.
March, 1949.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1948.

It is with pleasure that I submit my report on the work of my department for the year 1948, it being the ninth Annual Report which I have had the honour to prepare.

I would like to say how much I have appreciated the support and co-operation of members of the Borough Council, and in particular the Chairman and members of the Health Committee.

One cannot point out any outstanding improvements in the sanitary condition of the Borough, but your officers have maintained every effort to protect and safeguard the public health of the area. The detail in this report will, I hope, give adequate proof that duties in this respect have received constant and careful attention.

Housing.

The year 1948 has proved one of difficulties, delays and frustrations. Further deterioration of existing house property has occurred due to shortages of essential materials and labour. As you are aware a preliminary housing survey was completed in 1947 when it was indicated that a large number of houses in the Borough were incapable of being rendered fit for human habitation at a reasonable cost. I find great difficulty in deciding what course to pursue in respect of such inhabited dwellings: it is obviously unfair to request the owner to expend much money on carrying out repairs; on the other hand the tenants, so long as they pay rent, are entitled to reasonable living conditions.

The Council has accepted voluntary undertakings from owners whereby they agree not to relet the property for habitation, on the understanding that the tenant is rehoused by the Corporation. This procedure, although essential at the present time, is by no means a satisfactory solution to the problem as the premises remain standing and rapidly become an eyesore and a potential danger. I am of opinion, that the time must come very quickly when the Corporation is allowed to exercise its powers under the Housing Act in regard to clearance areas and demolition of unfit houses.

In addition much delay has occurred in the carrying out of essential repairs to other houses, and much tolerance and tact has had to be exercised by the technical staff both with owners and builders. In view of the high cost of repairs it seems more necessary than ever that there should be some satisfactory revision of existing legislation to enable an increase in rents to be made proportionate to increased repair charges. Maintenance costs of dwelling houses have risen sharply from pre-war figures whilst rents have remained static. In connection with repairs to dwellings it is

interesting to note that in only two cases has the Corporation been requested to exercise their powers to carry out work in default; in all other cases the service of statutory notices has achieved the desired results.

There is, without doubt, much overcrowding in the Borough unknown to the department, and a detailed housing survey is indicated at the earliest possible time. The information obtained by such a survey would have the effect of allowing the Corporation to prepare adequately for the rehousing needs of the public.

As an officer connected intimately with the life of the citizens of the Borough I am very conversant with the desperate circumstances in which many families are living. Whole families living in one room, young married couples living with their relatives are social problems which cannot be remedied other than by the provision of adequate housing accommodation. In sheer desperation applications have been made by persons who were willing and ready to occupy premises which had been closed or uninhabited for several years. Such applications could not be considered favourably as the occupation of such premises usually gives a strong reason in further applications for a new council house.

Further steps were taken during the year by several firms in the district to provide hostel and other accommodation for European Voluntary Workers.

The Corporation must be complimented on their efforts as during the year a total of 142 new houses were completed for occupation by the working classes. This, of course, only deal with the fringe of the housing problem but it is hoped that ever increasing building operations will partly solve the problem during the next few years.

I am pleased to record the harmonious relationship existing between the Housing Department and my department. Full co-operation is achieved in regard to applicants for council houses. All intending applicants for such houses were visited and a report made as to the general living conditions, including the possibility of vermin infestation.

General Public Health Work.

During the year I can report steady progress in the improvement of the sanitary circumstances of the Borough. Several privy middens were abolished as a result of statutory action by the department, and water closets were substituted in lieu thereof. In certain cases it was also possible, by voluntary arrangement with the owners, to substitute pailclosets in place of privies where lack of drainage facilities prevented conversion to water closets. At the end of the year it was estimated that 50 privy middens and 57 pailclosets were in use in the Borough.

The department was able to assist owners in the provision of dustbins: in all a total of 476 new bins were disposed of to owners of property. The charge hands engaged on refuse collection work were instructed to report all defective bins on their rounds in order that prompt measures could be adopted to secure replacement.

Some difficulties arose in connection with the delegation of responsibility as to the provision of new bins. It does appear that the Council will have to consider at an early date the question of the provision and maintenance of bins by the municipality.

Careful supervision was maintained over the water supply provided to the district, and the Sanitary Inspectors obtained frequent and regular samples of drinking water both for bacteriological examination and for chemical analysis, including plumbo solvency. The results amply proved that the public supply was of first rate quality.

Complaints were received as to the condition of the water supply provided to part of the Roker Lane area. Investigation revealed that discoloration by rust was occurring at certain times due to the use of old water mains, otherwise specimens submitted for examination proved the supply to be perfectly satisfactory. The Waterworks Manager was requested to consider the replacement of the old main.

Attention was also paid to the Public Swimming Baths. The results of samples obtained therefrom show that the purification measures and the general management were very satisfactory.

385 complaints were received in the department and each one was investigated by the staff. In the main they consisted of nuisances due to defective housing conditions—defective roofs, dampness, defective drains, etc.

I would like to point out that normally no notices are served by the department on owners of property unless the existence of nuisances has been previously pointed out to the owner by the tenant. As is usual in cases of complaint much discrimination had to be shown by the investigating officer. In many cases as a result of dispute between owner and tenant the tenant attempts to make use of the sanitary staff with a view to getting his own way. One case dealt with by the department may be interesting to recall . . . A dwelling house was found to be unfit for habitation by reason of a defective chimney flue causing smoke emission in the house and also in the adjoining houses. The owner expressed a perfect willingness to carry out repairs but such repairs could not be executed unless the house was vacated by the tenant. Despite every voluntary effort by the deparment, including the offer of temporary accommodation, the tenant refused to leave the house and it was necessary to secure a court order against the owner in the local court for the work to be carried out within a specified period. When this order was made the owner then applied to the local court for possession of the dwelling house, which he obtained with the assistance of the department.

During the summer months some delay was experienced in securing the abatement of urgent nuisances due to the delay in securing the Council's approval for the service of statutory notices. As previously reported it does seem advisable for the Council to delegate its authority in regard to such nuisances to a sub-committee during the summer recess so that no time is lost in dealing with urgent sanitary problems.

The number of infectious diseases investigated by the staff totalled 99. Disinfection of rooms, etc. to prevent the spread of infection was done in 113 instances. May I reiterate that the

department was badly handicapped by being without the use of a steam disinfector. Disinfection by steam is done at Calverley Hospital for the department, but due to nationalisation difficulties were experienced in getting this work done at a suitable time.

I can again state that the position in the Borough regarding vermin infestation was particularly good. Cases of bed bug infestation reported to the department were very few indeed. I believe that this happy position was achieved in a large measure by the free service given by the Council and the prompt measures taken to deal with even the smallest infestation. Once the attention of this department is called to cases of vermin infestation no time is lost in carrying out effective treatment. All disinfestation work was supervised by the Sanitary Inspectors. The measures employed include the use of patent insecticides, D.D.T., sulphur dioxide, and hydrogen cyanide.

During the war years much relaxation of requirements was given in regard to the keeping of pigs, poultry, etc. I am of opinion that the time is now opportune to reintroduce bye-laws to cover this matter. The present position in the Borough is that many premises are being used for this purpose which are most unsuitable, having in many cases inadequate drainage facilities and an absence of water supply; in addition the general construction is such as not to encourage cleanliness. Some members of the public have the impression that any place will do to keep domestic animals and birds, with the consequent nuisance arising from such a practice.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals opened an animal destruction centre at the rear of the offices in Manor House Street, and the fact that 236 animals were destroyed during the year proved its value to the Borough.

Food and Drugs.

One of the most important duties of the public health officer is to ensure that the manufacture, sale and storage of food is maintained under conditions which indicate a high level of cleanliness. This work has been carried out very fully and I am glad to report that generally speaking the position is very satisfactory in the Borough. As can be seen from the statistical report 187 visits were made to food premises during the year. I would like to emphasize the statement I made in my last Annual Report re the handling of foodstuffs. Whatever control is exercised by the local authority in regard to the suitability and construction of premises, the provision of a clean food supply depends almost entirely on the personal hygiene of the food handlers. The possibility of food contamination from that source is enormous and it is indeed surprising, even in these enlightened days, to find shop assistants and other persons engaged in the food trades lacking in the elementary principles of hygiene. An employer may provide hot water, soap, and towels but such things are just wasted unless they are used properly and at the right time by the persons handling food. In this connection I would mention particularly kitchen assistants in canteens.

Prior to the war, due to public insistence, the general trend was towards providing the public food supply with adequate pro-

tection, and manufacturers and vendors found it necessary to comply with the demands of the public, i.e., the wrapping of bread, bottling of milk, pre-packing of ice cream, covering of meat and fish exposed for sale. During the war years the general tendency has been to allow such important steps to lapse but once again the public are becoming critical of food distribution and handling mtehods, and pressing for improvements in present day standards.

One instance of this lack of progression is seen in the transport and handling of meat in the Borough. As you may be aware no slaughtering of animals for human consumption takes place in the Borough, with the exception of pigs for private consumption, thus all meat supplies are derived from the Leeds abattoir and are allocated to the butchers of the Borough at the Central Meat Depot in Lowtown. Meat is then transported to the shops under the direction of the Ministry of Food, and I have had cause to complain at the methods used in this transportation. They should be the first to comply with the Meat Regulations, 1924, by having a suitably constructed vehicle, dustproof, and adequately ventilated, and with impervious walls and floors, but this has not been the case. In addition the men handling the meat should be properly clothed and wear a satisfactory head covering.

The quality of meat supplied to the Borough may be regarded as satisfactory. The few pigs which are slaughtered under licence by the Ministry of Food are all examined by the Sanitary Inspectors. This is achieved by happy co-operation with the Food Executive Officer. The owners of pigs in the Borough generally appreciate advice given by the staff.

I would again draw the attention of the Council to the necessity for taking steps to secure the provision of a public abattoir in the district. Many authorities smaller than Pudsey have provided such facilities in the past with much success, and delay in dealing with this matter may result in the continuance of the present policy whereby all animals are slaughtered at the Leeds abattoir and the meat supply is brought into the town. Of course, there are several premises in the Borough which were used as slaughterhouses prior to 1940, but I am satisfied that the majority would not be suitable for this purpose at any future time. The provision of an abattoir would enable a direct control to be exercised by the staff of the department on the meat supplied to the public.

The bakehouses in the Borough are on the whole of satisfactory construction and they are well maintained from a cleanliness point of view. In all there are 36 bakehouses on the register, and regular inspections have been carried out by the staff.

The control of the manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream was another important public health function of the department. In this connection I must state that the wholesale manufacturers in the Borough are producing ice cream under most suitable and hygienic conditions, and that co-operation between the Sanitary Inspectors and such manufacturers has been most harmonious. I note that there is some divergence of opinion regarding the manufacture of ice cream from a cold mix, but I am still of the opinion that some amendment of the existing legisla-

tion which allows such processes should be made as I feel that potential contamination is present in this method of manufacture.

During the year an admirable code of practice was formulated as a result of meetings between the Ice Cream Alliance and the Sanitary Inspectors' Association. It was found extremely difficult to put the measures outlined in this code of practice into operation owing to the variance of requirements asked for by surrounding local authorities. For instance the type and construction of many of the vehicles used for the sale of ice cream and brought into the Borough was by no means satisfactory in my view. It does seem that if the sale of loose ice cream is to be perpetuated then adequate protection against dirt and dust must be effected in the construction of the vehicle or cart, and that suitable equipment must be provided to effect the sterilization of utensils and cleanliness of personnel. My opinion, of course, is that ice cream should not be sold from carts, barrows, stalls, etc., unless such ice cream is pre-packed.

The Government have realised the value of milk in the diet of the population; it is the duty of the local health authority to ensure that milk is produced, handled, and sold under the most exacting conditions of hygiene. The Sanitary Inspectors have paid particular attention to this aspect of public health administration.

A large percentage of the milk sold in the Borough is raw milk which has been produced in the Borough and sold very quickly after production. The general position regarding milk production can be regarded as satisfactory, and most of the producers in the district co-operate readily with the staff of the department.

Much sampling of milk for bacteriological examination, both in the cowsheds and during delivery, showed that the general picture was good, by far the major portion of the samples examined satisfying the appropriate tests. I would point out at this juncture the need for the Ministry of Health to provide a bacteriological standard for raw milk.

Several experiments were conducted in cowsheds with regard to prevention of fly infestation, and the use of D.D.T. was found to be very successful when incorporated with limewash.

I would again draw the attention of the Council to the use of the handcan. How can a food produced under good conditions continue to retain its immunity from contamination when it is placed in a handcan and is thus exposed to the dirt and dust of the streets ?

I am pleased to report an increase in the applications from retailers for licences to retail graded milks: this is proof that the public are demanding the best milk available. The Council agreed to my suggestion that licences to retail graded milks should be issued free; this should offer some encouragement to retailers, and should, in the long run, improve the milk supply of the district.

The transfer of local authority functions in regard to milk production envisaged in the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, did not come into being during the year, but it is likely before my next report is penned that these duties will have to be handed over to the Government lock, stock and barrel. It is deplorable, in my opinion, that after the many years of administration during which local authorities generally did a grand job of

work in regard to milk production with a total inadequacy of legislation, such duties are to be transferred to a central government department. If local authorities could have possessed the same powers as the new Act now gives I am quite sure the picture would have been very much different.

It will be noted that amongst the retailers of milk in the Borough are to be found 15 who are licensed to deal in T.T. milk.

I was concerned during the year with the quality of some of the prepared foods sold in the Borough. Complaints were made to me regarding sausage meat and cooked meats, and as a result informal samples were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors. In other cases the Food and Drugs Authority were notified.

I would recommend the Council to take appropriate action to become the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. At the present time the Sanitary Inspectors are appointed Food and Drugs Officers by the West Riding County Council for the purpose of milk sampling, but not for any other purpose. I am of opinion that it would be far more beneficial to the town to have a sampling officer at hand locally. The intimate knowledge obtained by the Sanitary Inspectors in their districts fits them well to undertake the sampling of food and drugs in those areas. It must be understood that a Sanitary Inspector is, by virtue of his profession, a sampling officer for the purposes of this Act, but my contention is that this authority should not have to bear the cost of sampling and proceedings and at the same time be levied with the cost of Foods and Drugs administration by the County Council.

A large amount of food was again condemned and destroyed by the department during the year. In this connection I would like to report the difficulty of destroying adequately such foodstuffs owing to the absence of an incinerator in the Borough.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The position regarding pollution of the atmosphere by smoke and soot is very disturbing, particularly in view of the work done by the National Societies, and the years of effort by local authorities and their staffs to educate factory managements in smoke abatement measures. In fact the smoke problem in the Borough appears to be growing in magnitude; one cannot help but have sympathy with factory managements to-day inasmuch as they have to operate their boilers under great difficulties, particularly in the use of inferior fuel. This difficulty in itself is not, in my opinion, responsible for the excessive pollution of the atmosphere which is taking place, but it would appear that in the eyes of the lay-public increased production must be accompanied by increased production of smoke, whereas in fact increased smoke production means inefficiency in boiler plant. It is obvious that if fuel is correctly burnt the temperature in the furnace will be such as to consume all gases so as to use them for heating purposes, with the consequent absence of smoke. The Ministry of Fuel and Power have sponsored courses of instruction for management and staff in boilerhouse practice in this area, and it is hoped that their interest in the subject, which is mainly economical, will have the result of improving the general position.

Although it can be truly stated that factory chimneys are responsible for the major portion of the smoke problem of the

Borough, at the same time it cannot be denied that domestic chimneys have also some responsibility in the state of affairs. Again the use of inferior fuel has added to the inefficient combustion of domestic fireplaces resulting in the emission of smoke, sulphur and tarry matters into the atmosphere. It seems to me that the economics of the problem alone will necessitate some active steps to be taken to prevent this colossal wastage of potential heat, and that the use of smokeless fuel and specially constructed grates will become a compulsory measure in the very near future. The Corporation have installed several gas-ignited smoke reducing grates on the Farfield Estate, with much success and approval of the tenants. I feel that the Government should insist on the provision of similar appliances in all new council houses. They have a wonderful opportunity to prove to the public, by example, their interest in smoke abatement, of which, up to the present, they have not taken full advantage. Surely the provision of a clean atmosphere is equally as important as clean water and clean food.

During November the district was enveloped in fog for a period of over a week, and it was significant at that time to see the results caused by pollution of the atmosphere by soot and smoke, and the grumbles of the public, particularly drivers of vehicles, and housewives, at the inconvenience and dirt caused during that period.

Another matter which should concern seriously the powers-that-be is the amount of sickness due to respiratory disease, including catarrhal colds, in industrial areas. There is little doubt that this is a direct result of exposure to atmospheric pollution.

Samples of air taken for examination at various periods conclusively prove my statement. It was significant that in summer during the holiday week the atmosphere was clean and almost free from pollution, but in November and December pollution was very heavy.

Councillor Mrs. Dell and myself were appointed your delegates on the West Riding Smoke Abatement Committee and on the Yorkshire Divisional Council of the National Smoke Abatement Society.

Inspection of Factories.

The Council is responsible for the inspection of all factories under the Factories Act, 1937. In the case of mechanical factories the main powers under which inspections are made relate to sanitary accommodation and means of escape in case of fire. Close attention was given by the staff to this particular work. I must record that most managements fulfilled their obligations under the Factories Acts, in fact conditions in factories to-day are in most cases in advance of the standards required by the Act. Managements are realising the value of good working conditions, with canteen and rest facilities for their workpeople. In addition some firms provided hostel and other accommodation for European Voluntary Workers.

Much useful work was done by the Sanitary Inspectors in obtaining the provision of adequate and satisfactory sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, etc.

During the year all factories were checked in regard to the certificate provided as to means of escape in case of fire. In all 153 visits were made to factories for these different purposes.

I again have to report that certain firms were not fulfilling their obligation under the Factory Acts relating to the notifications to this authority of outworkers employed by them. It is most important, from a public health standpoint, that premises where outwork is done should be inspected as to their suitability.

Duties under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

I am pleased to be able to again report on the highly satisfactory position regarding infestation by rats and mice. There is little doubt that the main factors effecting this position are:

(1) the type of industry in the Borough,
(2) the type of sewers, including size and gradient,
(3) the general layout of the Borough.

It would appear that the most potent factor is the fact that sewers in the Borough are constructed with small bore and steep gradient, thus preventing the breeding of rats.

Another important point was the fact that the public were encouraged to report immediately infestations, knowing that such notification would mean prompt disinfestation measures being carried out by the department free of charge to the occupier. The Sanitary Inspectors supervised disinfestation work in all cases, and regular treatment of the refuse tips and the Sewage Works was a feature of the preventative measures.

In all disinfestation measures were carried out in 72 instances. Pre-baiting of sewers was not attempted during the year as I am of opinion that this measure would not fulfil any useful purpose. I am more than ever satisfied that the amount of infestation in the sewers in the Borough is negligible.

Public Conveniences.

The main feature in this connection was the wanton and malicious damage done to the public conveniences of the Borough. It seems to-day that certain members of the public have no regard for their own property, and the Corporation were put to much expense to maintain the conveniences in a reasonable state. Doors were often broken, locks and other fittings stolen, and the conveniences left in a filthy condition.

During the year the Health Committee agreed to accept the responsibility for the cleansing and maintenance of all public conveniences in the Borough, so that arrangements were made for the transfer to that Committee from the Parks Committee of conveniences in Calverley Lane, Hainsworth Park, Town Wells, Calverley and Pudsey Park.

Regular twice weekly cleansing of convenciences was maintained throughout the year.

I again report the urgent necessity for the provision of additional conveniences, particularly urinal accommodation, in the Borough. Large areas are without any provision whatsoever, and I am of opinion that this matter should be dealt with without any further delay.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

This service was beset by many difficulties during the year, but the service was maintained in a very satisfactory manner.

Rising expenditure, particularly wages and vehicle repairs, put up the cost considerably although even then the cost of the service compared more than favourably with most other local authorities in the vicinity doing similar work.

In the early part of the year a new Karrier Bantam, 7 cu. yds. Collector, together with salvage trailer, was delivered, and the Fordson Collector was disposed of.

The absence of the General Foreman due to a long spell of illness created some difficulties.

During the year the West Riding County Ambulance Service established a depot at Westroyd, Farsley, and it was impossible for the department to continue to garage vehicles at these premises. It was thus possible to proceed with the centralization of the transport used by the department, and as a result additional garage accommodation was built at the Greenside Depot. Although I am still of opinion that the present depot is unsuitable for development and that the project for a new depot and works, which was approved in principle by the Council some three years ago, must continue at the earliest possible moment, I believe that the Corporation should take steps to acquire the buildings and site of the present depot either by purchase or a long lease.

Vehicle repairs were exceptionally heavy, mainly due to rising labour charges, and I believe that the Council will have to consider the employment of a mechanic, together with the provision of essential equipment, so that vehicles can be regularly serviced and repaired.

During the year the Council adopted the 44 hour week for workmen, and at the same time a substantial wage increase, together with an improved salvage bonus, was granted to each workman. Also each employee of the department was provided with two pairs of overalls, a donkey jacket, and a pair of rubber boots. Despite this the work of refuse collection proved unpopular and did not attract prospective employees. The work is arduous and heavy, and I firmly believe that some measures will have to be adopted at some future time whereby the lifting strain attached to the work is considerably reduced.

Tipping continued at the Woodhall Hills Tip. Steps were taken to acquire a tip in the Pudsey area: when this tip is in use an appreciable reduction in haulage and consequent increased efficiency should result therefrom.

Some inconvenience was caused by the presence of fire in one portion of the Woodhall Hills Tip believed to have been caused by children. It is unfortunate that despite every effort to maintain controlled tipping and thus keep the tip tidy it appears that the area is overrun by children during weekends and on summer nights, who cause endless trouble by disturbing the refuse. It is also difficult to carry out real controlled tipping in summer time due to the absence of covering material for the refuse.

The special service whereby privy middens were emptied fortnightly and pailclosets were emptied weekly continued satisfactorily. A special tank was acquired and fitted to the vehicle for this purpose.

The absence of a destructor caused difficulties to the department in the disposal of animal carcases, condemned and unwholesome food, and other putrescible matter.

Salvage Collection.

Records were created during the year in regard to salvage income, which produced a revenue of £2,528. To obtain this 505 tons of salvage were collected and returned to the trade. This increase brings the grand total of salvage since the scheme was inaugurated in 1940 to 3,596 tons, value £13,905.

An attempt was made to revive the Salvage Steward Scheme, but without much success. I regret to say that the public are, on the whole, very lukewarm in their approach to salvage, and it was with difficulty that collections of waste paper, etc., were increased.

The Ladies' Salvage Committee was re-formed towards the end of the year, Mrs. Bernard Walker again taking over the duties of secretary. Mrs. J. Tordoff retired from her post as chairman after several years of splendid work in that capacity, and she was succeeded by Mrs. H. Wood. Several meetings of this committee were held, and I must thank the ladies for the co-operation they afforded me.

The department participated in the National Waste Paper Drive during the months of March, April and May. Although we could not claim to be prize winners in this national contest the results of the local drive were very encouraging. A total of 77¼ tons of waste paper were collected, representing a percentage increase of 124% over the corresponding period 1947. During this drive I received very great help from the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Boy Scouts, and the youth organisations of the Borough. I regret that it was impossible to obtain the co-operation of the school children in this connection. As a result of this drive, together with its publicity, the Council agreed to institute a separate system of salvage collection. Several salvage points were set up throughout the Borough and in addition many hundreds of sandbags were delivered to individual householders. The spare vehicle was put into use for this purpose, and the results obtained amply justified this policy. Comparison with other local authorities in salvage collection cannot be fair because of different conditions appertaining to each district, together with the advantages in plant some authorities have over others, but I am satisfied that the staff have done a good job of work in securing these results. The department was unable to dispose of large quantities of bottles and jars, and as a result collection of these articles ceased.

The collection of kitchen waste continued in the Borough under the direction of the Board of Trade. For the purpose of collection the Coporation had approximately 460 communal bins in the streets; these were regularly emptied and cleansed. I would point out, however, that the cleansing facilities for this purpose are very inadequate, and proper plant is required if thorough cleansing and sterilization are to be done successfully. During the year 228 tons of kitchen waste were collected and delivered to the Leeds Cleansing Department for processing. As has been usual during the summer months of preceding years several complaints were made by householders as to the presence of kitchen waste bins in the streets and the nuisance arising therefrom. It must be

admitted that in several cases complaints were justified, but the nuisances arise mainly because of the misuse of the bins by the public. Quantities of glass, paper, and contraries, together with evil smelling and decomposing foodstuffs were found placed in the communal bins, and careless usage caused spillage surrounding the bin together with the consequent attraction to dogs and cats. Kitchen waste, after processing, provides valuable food for pigs and poultry, and the Corporation were able to supply 130 tons of processed food to local farmers and pigkeepers. This material is very much in demand.

In my opinion the collection of salvage and kitchen waste must go on, and indeed must be intensified. National economy demands that materials which can be re-used should be recovered and put back into industry.

General.

For the first time for many years I am glad to report that no changes occurred in the staff.

I must here record my appreciation of the Council's decision to send me as delegate to the Annual Conference of the Sanitary Inspctors' Association. I found it a most interesting and refreshing experience.

I am of opinion that the staff of qualified inspectors is insufficient to meet the growing demands of the department, and I would recommend the Council to appoint an additional Sanitary Inspector.

I am more than indebted to my staff for their loyalty and for the work they have undertaken in the cause of public health.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. FOSTER,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.

Public Health Act

	Primary visits	Revisits
Houses inspected	194	76
Houses needing repair	131	323
Nuisances	541	997
Drain Tests	200	8
Alterations to drains, etc.	48	108
Offensive accumulations	6	4
Tips	870	—
Refuse collection	411	—
Refuse accommodation	363	295
Verminous premises	27	9
Disinfestation	30	4
Smoke observation	13	—
Offensive trades	2	—
Water samples—Bact. exam.	24	—
Chem. exam.	11	—
Infectious disease	111	27
Disinfection	107	1
Tents, vans, sheds	3	—
Stables, piggeries, etc.	65	7
Sanitary accommodation	219	161
Water supply	28	4
Licensed premises	11	7
Miscellaneous	497	12

Housing Act.

Overcrowding	10	—
Measured for permitted No.	25	1
Applications for council house	133	1
Sec. 9	8	4
Sec. 11	25	21
Sec. 25	2	4
Miscellaneous	33	6

Food and Drugs Act

Samples taken—Milk chem.	71	—
Milk bact. Pasteurised	7	—
Heat treated	29	—
T.T. Pasteurised	3	—
T.T.	8	—
Raw	79	—
Ice Cream	29	—
Meat products, samples taken	4	—
Food preparing premises	187	15
Dairies	134	9
Cowsheds	117	7
Meat and food inspection	189	8
Miscellaneous	295	—

Factories Act

Factories with power	100	31
Factories without power	22	—
Outworkers	70	1
Bakehouses	68	7

Shops Acts		
Health (Sec. 10, 1934)	1	—
Petroleum Act		
Petroleum stores	34	2
Rats and Mice (Dest.) Act		
Rat infestation	79	368
Mouse infestation	15	5
Miscellaneous		
Interviews	1241	—
Meetings, etc.	95	—
Certs. of essentiality	26	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	5	—
Salvage	2	—
Totals	7058	2533

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

(a) Dwelling Houses	
Floors repaired	4
Windows repaired	14
Doors repaired	4
Wallplaster repaired	25
Ceiling plaster	22
Rooms cleansed	3
Fireplaces repaired	16
Washboilers repaired	2
Rooms disinfected	113
Rooms fumigated (vermin)	4
Rooms sprayed (vermin)	36
Premises disinfested (rats)	72
Drains tested	175
Drains cleared	74
Drains repaired	48
Drains provided	8
Waste pipes cleared	7
Waste pipes repaired	14
W.C.s repaired	38
W.C.s cleansed	1
Inspection chamber provided	2
Inspection chamber repaired	5
Vent shafts repaired	11
R.W.P.s repaired	21
Eavesgutters repaired	26
Roofs repaired	47
Chimneys repaired	19
Walls pointed	11
Yards paved	3
Yards drained	1
Sinks provided	24
Water supply improved	6
Water supply repaired	1
Dustbins provided	476
W.C.s provided	9

Ashpits abolished	17
Privies converted	11
Cellars drained	4
Cesspools, etc. emptied	2
Watercourse cleared	1
Staircases repaired	2
Additional pailclosets provided	3
Complaints received	385

(b) Licensed Premises

W.C.s provided	1
Ventilation provided	5
Intervening space	2
Conveniences marked	2
Conveniences screened	2

(c) Factories

W.C.s provided	1
Ventilation provided	1
Intervening space	1
Conveniences repaired	3
Conveniences cleansed	1
Fire escapes provided	1
Fire escapes marked	4

(d) Cowsheds and Dairies

Cleansed	7
Improved	1

(e) Bakehouses

Cleansed	2
Improved	2

(f) Fried Fish Shops

Cleansed	1

(g) Food Preparation Premises

Cleansed	2

(h) Petroleum Act

Tank and pump installed	6

NOTICES

	Served.		Complied with.	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
House repair	45	16	31	21
Public Health Act	420	58	364	86
Factories	30	—	3	—
Rats and Mice	1	—	—	—
Food and Drugs	12	—	8	—
Housing	1	—	1	—
Petroleum	1	—	—	—
Milk and Dairies	1	—	1	1
Default action	—	—	—	5
Totals	511	74	408	113

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

Meat	432 tins.	339¾lbs.*
Fish	197 tins	43 lbs.
Vegetables	182 tins	20 lbs.
Preserves	25 tins	
Eggs	1 tin	4710 (shell)
Soup	200 tins	
Milk	202 tins	
Fruit	149 tins	
Cheese		34½lbs.
Butter		13 lbs.
Shellfish	596 tins	
Margarine		½lb.
Dried Fruit		50 lbs.
Custard Powder		50 lbs.

(*Includes one carcase of pork for generalised tubercolosis).

TOTAL SALVAGE YIELD 1940-1948 INCLUSIVE.

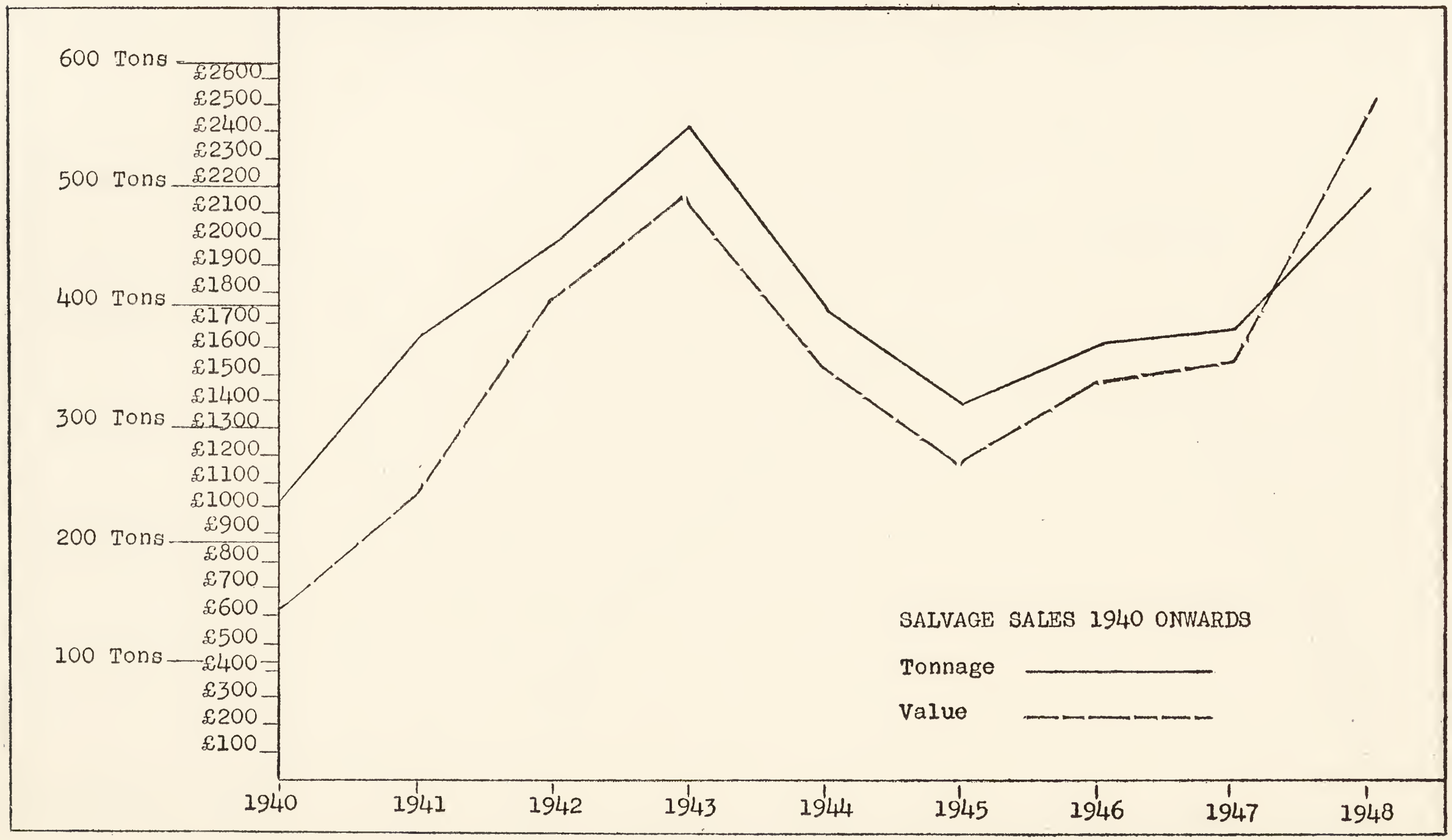
3,596 tons. Value £13,905.

	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
Material	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Paper	104	414	189	757	268	1382	197	1282	132	807
Rags	4	21	6	40	5	64	15	334	11	278
Metal	92	135	154	197	153	235	111	138	46	89
Glass	19	21	20	28	7	34	12	59	5	33
Bones	1	4	3	11	3	13	5	24	5	22
Kitchen waste ...	14	34	6	11	3	6	209	313	198	299
Rubber	1	3	—	—	8	18	4	10	—	—
Total	235	£632	378	£1044	447	£1752	553	£2160	397	£1528

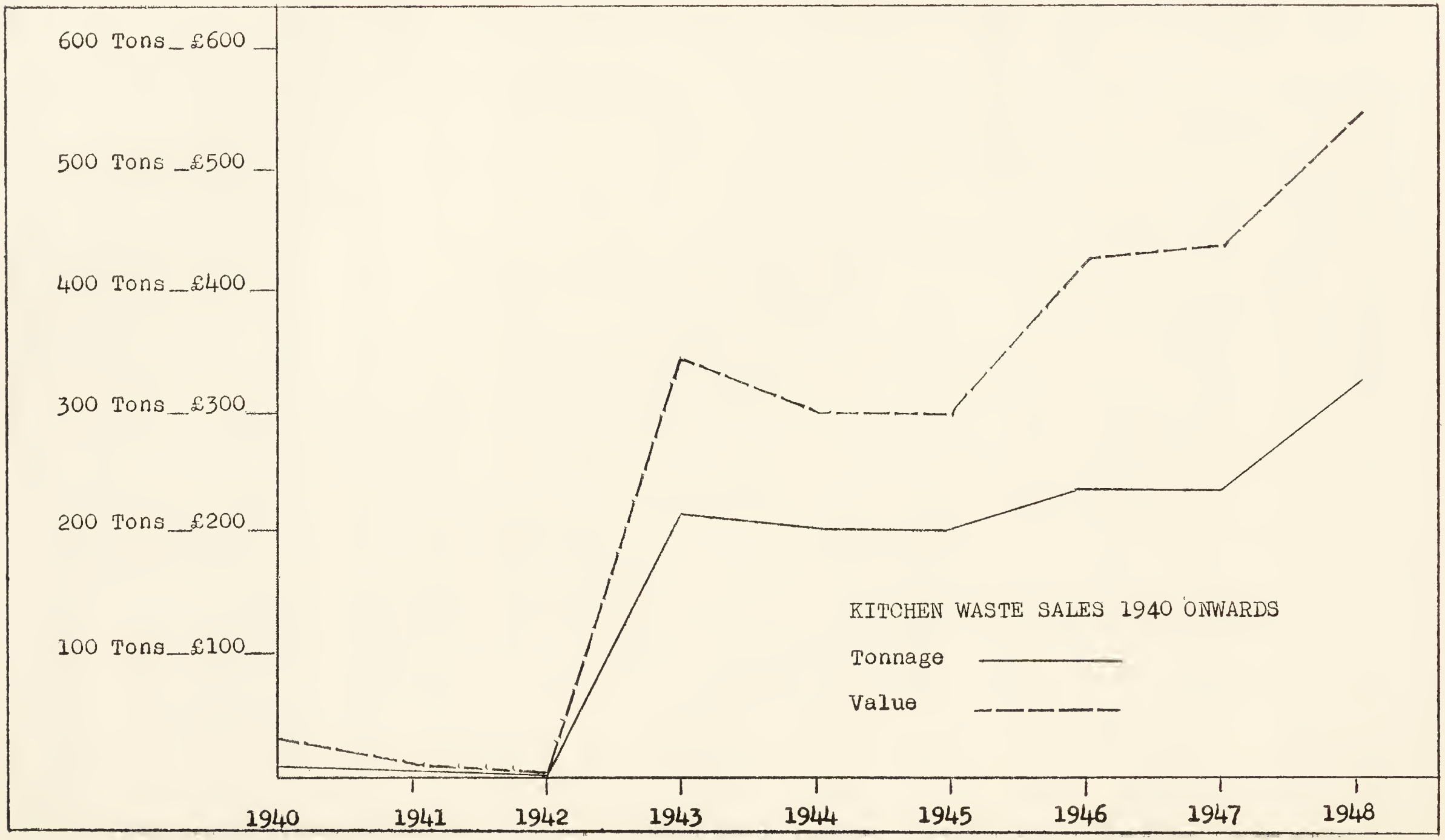
(Continued on opposite page)

(Continued)

Material	1945		1946		1947		1948		Totals	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Paper	109	720	139	881	149	995	262	1762	1549	9000
Rags	7	136	5	114	3	74	7	146	63	1207
Metal	2	5	2	4	1	6	1/10	3	561	812
Glass	3	18	7	50	6	61	8	75	87	379
Bones	2	12	2	11	1	3	—	—	22	100
Kitchen Waste ...	198	297	224	432	221	442	228	542	1301	2376
Rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	31
Total	321	£1188	379	£1492	381	£1581	505	£2528	3596	£13905


600 Tons
£2600
£2500
£2400
£2300
500 Tons
£2200
£2100
£2000
£1900
£1800
400 Tons
£1700
£1600
£1500
£1400
300 Tons
£1300
£1200
£1100
£1000
£900
200 Tons
£800
£700
£600
£500
100 Tons
£400
£300
£200
£100
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
SALVAGE SALES 1940 ONWARDS
Tonnage
Value

300 Tons
£1800
£1700
£1600
250 Tons
£1500
£1400
£1300
200 Tons
£1200
£1100
£1000
150 Tons
£900
£800
£700
100 Tons
£600
£500
£400
50 Tons
£300
£200
£100
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
PAPER SALES 1940 ONWARDS
Tonnage
Value


600 Tons £600
500 Tons £500
400 Tons £400
300 Tons £300
200 Tons £200
100 Tons £100
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
KITCHEN WASTE SALES 1940 ONWARDS
Tonnage
Value

Refuse Collection and Disposal Service.

The staff of the section has varied in numbers but normally it is made up of 1 general foreman, 4 chargehands, 6 drivers, 11 dustmen and salvage workers, and 2 tip men.

The fleet of vehicles comprises 5 Karrier Bantam Collectors (7 cu. yds. capacity), 1 Karrier Cob (6 cu. yds. capacity), 1 Austin (3 tonner), and 1 Ford (10 cwts.) light van.

During the year 364,398 dustbins, 97 ashpits, and 3,906 privies or pailclosets were emptied at a total cost of approximately £9,090.

The department was responsible for collecting refuse from 9,714 dwelling houses and 709 other premises, making a grand total of 10,423 premises.

In connection therewith refuse is removed from 12,060 dustbins, 6 ashpits, and 119 privy middens, cesspools, and pail-closets.

The following data shows the estimated apportionment of the cost:—

	£	s.	d.
Estimated cost of refuse disposal per premises		2	4
Estimated cost of refuse disposal per 1,000 pop.	38	0	0
Estimated cost of refuse collection per premises		15	1
Estimated cost of refuse collection per 1,000 pop.	265	0	0
Estimated cost of refuse coll. and dis. per premises ...		17	5
Estimated cost of refuse coll. and dis. per 1,000 pop. ...	303	0	0

This shows that for the sum of 6/6d. per head of the population the Corporation provided an efficient system of refuse collection and disposal for the year 1948. This is even more revealing when the cost is shown to be 1½d. per head of the population per week.

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping. The tips at Tyersal and Long Mile Quarry, Woodhall Hills, continued in use. This latter site offers tipping facilities for many years, and is very convenient for the disposal of refuse from the Calverley and Farsley areas.

Tipping on the site at Rodley was discontinued and steps were taken to acquire a tip in the Pudsey area.

Salvage Scheme.

The total amount of salvage collected in the year realised the sum of £2,528, a gratifying increase of £947 over the income of 1947.

Since salvage work commenced in the Borough in July 1940 the total amount collected is 3,596 tons, valued at £13,905.

Raw kitchen waste was collected from 460 communal street bins and delivered to Leeds for concentration. Concentrated waste was brought back for sale to local farmers and pigkeepers. Details are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Kitchen Waste to Leeds:			
227 tons 14¼ cwts., value	342	6	0
Sale of Concentrate:			
129 tons 14½ cwts., value	619	19	2
Board of Trade Grant	199	15	7
	£1,161	10	9

Wages	465	14	1
Supply of Concentrate:			
129 tons 14½ cwts.	520	18	0
	£986	12	1

Sanitary Acommmodation.

The number of water closets in the Borough is approximately 8,979, including waste water closets.

In areas without satisfactory means of drainage the department empties and cleanses 107 pailclosets or privies.

Factories Act, 1937.

The factories on the register are as follows:—

Factories (Mechanical)	165
Factories (Non-mechanical)	30
Bakehouses	36

Visits have been made by the technical staff to inspect premises for the provisions as to health and for sufficiency of means of escape in case of fire as follows:—

Factories (Mechanical)	131
Factories (Non-mechanical)	22
Bakehouses	155

Special attention was given to conditions in bakehouses.

Housing.

I. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	528
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	997
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regs.	4
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	9
(3) Number of dwelling houses needing further action.	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	45
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	374

II. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:

Number of defective dwellings houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	417

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	256
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners.	224
(b) By local authority in default of owners	2

IV. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV., Overcrowding.

(1)	(a) No. of dwelling houses overcrowded at end of the year	91
	(b) No. of families dwelling therein	114
	(c) No. of persons dwelling therein (approx.)	559
(2)	(a) No. of new cases of overcrowding during year	14
	(b) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved	5
	(c) No. of persons concerned in such cases (approx.)	87

N.B. A housing survey is required to obtain reliable information as to the real position in the Borough.

V. General Housing Conditions.

(a) Total number of houses in the district	9754
(b) No. of working class houses included above	7857
(c) No. of council houses in above	1545

You will note that 27 houses were visited by Sanitary Inspectors in connection with vermin infestation, and that 40 rooms were disinfested by the department.

During the year 672 nuisances were dealt with, as compared to 657 in 1947. The number of complaints made to the department was 385. Visits made by the inspectorial staff cover a wide field, as shown in the statistics. Amongst the visits were:—

156 visits to inspect drainage work, 208 visits to test drains. Tests include the hydraulic, colour and chemical tests.

411 visits were made to supervise the refuse collection service.

138 visits to investigate infectious diseases were made, and 107 premises were disinfected in connection therewith. Disinfection is carried out by formalin or sulphur dioxide. I would again draw the attention of the Council to the need for a steam disinfector.

133 visits were made to applicants for council houses who pleaded overcrowding or living in insanitary conditions.

26 visits were made in response to applications for "Certficates of Essentiality" in respect of raw materials.

Frequent sampling of water supplies was undertaken, particularly from premises not connected to the public mains supply, and were submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination, as follows:—

Bacteriological Examination.

	Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Doubtful.
Public mains ...	19	17	2	—
Other sources ...	5	2	2	1

Chemical Analysis.

	Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Doubtful.
Public mains ...	8	8	—	—
Other sources ...	3	—	1	2

17 ashpits were abolished during the year, and it is estimated that there are still 4 ashpits in the Borough requiring abolition.

Inspection of Food and Supervision of Food Premises.

(a) Milk Supply.

(1) Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

By far the major portion of the milk supply to the Borough is produced locally, and is delivered to consumers in a raw state. It is generally of good quality.

Some improvements in cowsheds and dairies have been effected during the year, and I am pleased to refer to the greater interest taken by milk producers towards clean milk production.

The advice of your officers seems to be well appreciated.

No. of cowkeepers registered in the Borough ... 36
No. of wholesale traders registered 11
No. of retail milk purveryors registered 62
No. of cowshed inspections during the year 124
No. of dairy inspections during the year 143

79 samples of raw milk were taken for bacteriological examination by the methylene blue test, with the following results:

Satisfactory ... ... 76 Unsatisfactory 3

Immediate investigations were made to discover the cause of unsatisfactory samples, and every attempt was made to locate and remedy the cause.

(2) Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 to 1942.

The West Riding County Council have issued the following licences to producers in the Borough:—

No. of licences to produce "Tuberculin Tested" milk 3
No. of licences to produce "Accredited" milk 9

Licences to dealers in designated milks were issued by the Borough Council as follows:—

No. of licences to deal in "Tuberculin Tested" milk 15
No. of licences to deal in "Pasteurised" milk 2
No. of supplementary licences to deal in T.T. milk 3
No. of supplementary licences to deal in Pasteurised milk 1
Pasteuriser's licence 1

76 samples of designated milk were taken in the Borough for bacteriological examination as follows:—

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Pasteurised	6	1
Heat Treated	21	8
Tuberculin Tested	15	6
T. T. Pasteurised	2	1
Accredited	14	2

(3) Chemical Analysis.

A total of 124 samples of milk were obtained in the Borough, of which 71 were obtained by the Sanitary Inspectors for this purpose.

The County Analyst certified that 123 were genuine, and 1 was classified as adulterated. In this case proceedings against the vendor were taken in the local police court, and a fine of £5 plus costs was imposed by the bench.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

During the year 197 visits were made to examine foods suspected of being unfit for human consumption, and as can be seen from the statistics a large amount of food was certified as unfit and surrendered to the department for destruction.

The County Sampling Officers obtained 2 samples of food and drugs in the Borough, and the chemical analysis of these samples revealed both to be genuine.

113 premises were registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and 204 visits were made during the year.

The only slaughtering which took place was of pigs for private consumption.

The continuance of the co-operation with the Food Executive Officer enabled an inspection of every carcase to be made. The owners of the carcases appeared to appreciate the advice given by the Sanitary Inspectors.

29 samples of ice cream were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following result:—

Satisfactory ... 25 Unsatisfactory ... 4

Miscellaneous Duties.

(a) Petroleum (Consolidated) Act, 1928.

Licences were granted in respect of premises under this Act as follows:—

Licence to store petroleum spirit 46
Licence to store carbide of calcium 2

17 visits were made to such premises.

(b) Diseases of Animals Acts.

The department co-operates with the West Riding County Police in this matter. Five inspections were made for this purpose.

(c) Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

467 visits and revisits were made by Sanitary Inspectors in respect of complaints of rat and mouse infestation.

Advice as to eradication and proofing of premises was given in each case, and in 28 instances disinfestation measures were carried out by the department.

I am satisfied that the incidence of infestation in the Borough remains at a comparatively low level.

(d) Shops Acts.

The health provisions of the Shops Acts contained in Section 10 of the Act were the subject of careful attention, and additional heating, lighting, and W.C. accommodation was installed in certain cases as a result of action by the department.

It was possible to devote more attention to this section of work. Visits were made to inspect the health and comfort arrangements for the assistants, and to shops to inspect statutory forms.

H. FOSTER, Chief Sanitary Inspector.